

# NEW SPECIES OF *CONNARUS* (CONNARACEAE) FROM PERU<sup>1</sup>

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## ABSTRACT

Two new species of Connaraceae from Peru—*Connarus bracteoso-villosus* Forero and *Connarus elsae* Forero—are described and illustrated.

In the course of studying the Neotropical species of Connaraceae I have found several novelties. This paper includes two interesting species of *Connarus* from Amazonian Peru.

### ***Connarus bracteoso-villosus* Forero, sp. nov.—FIG. 1.**

Species insignis axibus inflorescentiae dense villosis et bracteis elongatis (usque 0.5 cm longis) dense villosis ab congeneribus distincta.

Shrub 1 m tall, branchlets grey; conspicuously lenticellate, the lenticels small. Leaves imparipinnate, 7–9 foliolate; pulvinulus 5–7 mm long; petiole cylindrical, glabrous, (7–)8 cm long; rachis cylindrical, glabrous, (7.5–)11.5 cm long; leaflets 5–11.5 cm long, 2.5–4.5 cm wide, elliptic, chartaceous, glabrous, rounded to angustate at the base, acuminate at the apex; petiolule 4–5 mm long; midrib somewhat impressed above, prominent below, the lateral veins 9–10 pairs, diverging from the midrib at angles of 70°, anastomosing diffusely near the margin, slightly prominent below. Inflorescence paniculate, congested; rachilla up to 20 cm long, characteristically densely villous; bracts characteristically long, up to 5 mm, densely villous. Flowers pedicellate; pedicel 5 mm long, villous, thick; sepals 3–3.3 mm long, 1.8–2 mm wide, ovate-elliptic, conspicuously punctate, villous without, villous towards the apex within, the apex acute, densely villous; petals 4–4.2 mm long, 1.3 mm wide, subspatulate, densely glandulose without, glandulose in the upper half within, the margin glandulose, and with 1–3 dots in some (usually 2) of the petals, the rest epunctate; stamens 10, 5 short, 2.2 mm long, 5 long, 3 mm long, glandulose, the tube ca. 0.5 mm long, the anthers globose, ca. 0.4 mm diameter; ovary densely villous. Fruit unknown.

TYPE: PERU. DEPTO. HUÁNUCO: Provincia Pachitea, Distrito Honoría, Bosque Nacional de Iparia, región de “bosque seco tropical” a lo largo del Río Pachitea cerca del campamento Miel de Abeja (1 km arriba del pueblo de Tournavista o unos 20 km arriba de la confluencia con el Río Ucayalí), en bosque bajo en la carretera Miel de Abejas, arbusto 1 m, flores amarillas pálidas, 5 Jun. 1967, *Schunke 2040* (F, holotype).

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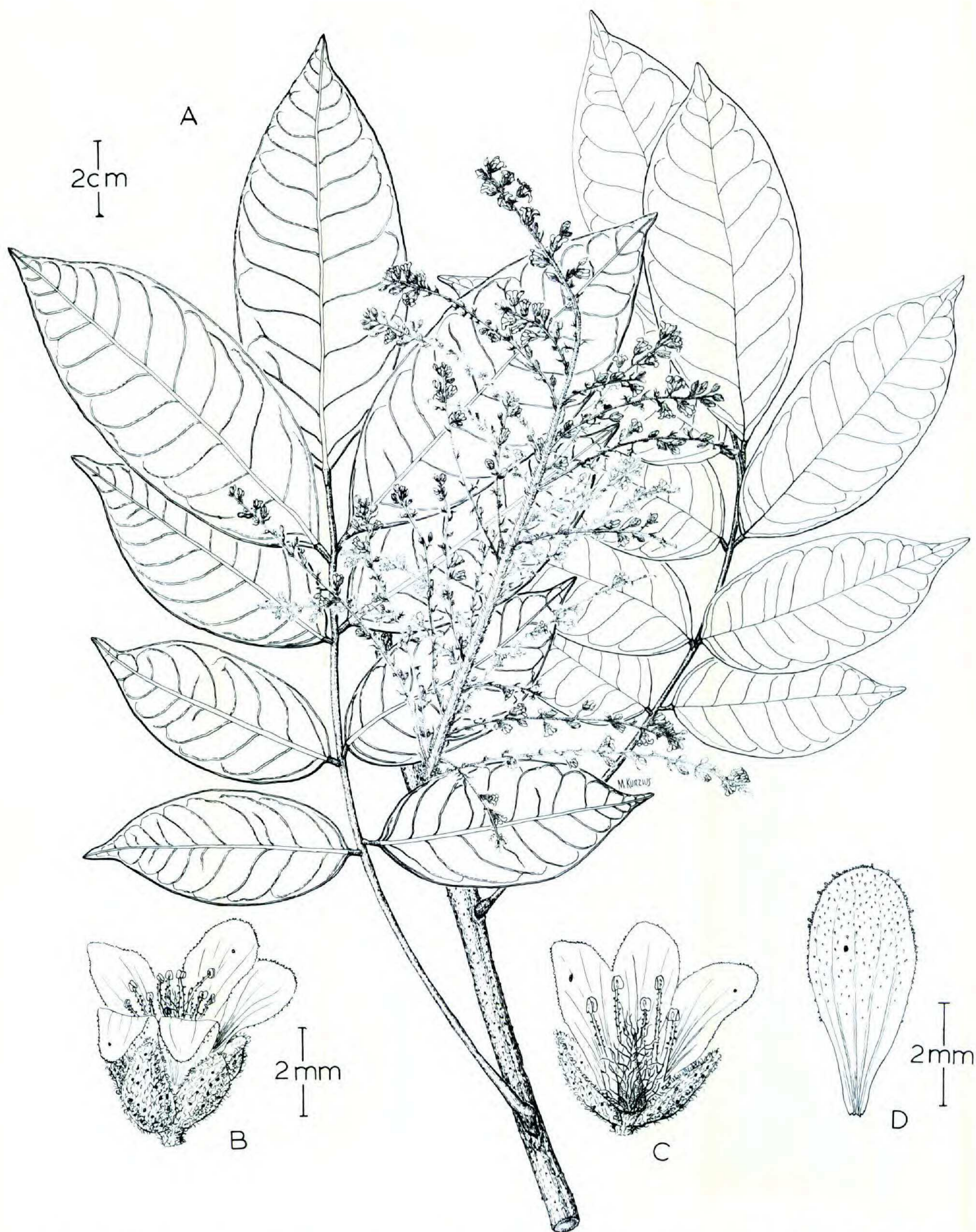


FIGURE 1. *Conarus bracteoso-villosus* Forero, Schunke 2040 (F).—A. Habit ( $\times\frac{1}{2}$ ).—B. Flower ( $\times 6$ ).—C. Flower section ( $\times 6$ ).—D. Petal ( $\times 7$ ).

This species is known so far only from the type locality in the Department of Huánuco, Peru, occurring in low forest at altitudes between 300 and 400 m.

The affinities of this very distinct species are uncertain. It can be easily distinguished from any other species of the genus by the very long bracts which are densely villous and by the densely villous pubescence of the inflorescence.





FIGURE 2. Holotype of *Connarus elsae* Forero, *Plowman 6017* (F). (Photo: Dr. María Lebrón Luteyn, New York Botanical Garden.)

***Connarus elsae* Forero, sp. nov.—FIG. 2.**

Ab speciebus affinis *C. punctatus* Planch. petalis epunctatis foliolorum basium angustata vel rotundata, stipite fructis brevioribus differt.



Small tree or shrub, up to 8 m tall; branchlets puberulous, conspicuously lenticellate, the lenticels small. Leaves imparipinnate, (3-)5(-7)-foliolate; pulvinulus 3-5 mm long; petiole glabrous, (2-)3-7.5 cm long; rachis glabrous, (1-)2.5-11.5 cm long; leaflets (5-)7-12(-15) cm long, (2.4-)2.7-5 cm wide, elliptic or narrowly elliptic, chartaceous, glabrous, attenuate or somewhat rounded at the base, acuminate at the apex; petiolule 2-5 mm long; midrib impressed above, prominent below, the lateral veins 8-10 pairs, diverging from the midrib at angles of 45°-60°, anastomosing irregularly near the margin, slightly prominulous below. Inflorescence paniculate; panicles fasciculate in groups of 1-3 per axil; rachilla (2-)4-9(-15) cm long, tomentose; bracts conspicuous, black dotted. Flowers pedicellate; pedicel 3-4 mm long, puberulous; sepals 2.5-3 mm long, 1-1.5 mm wide, ovate, sparsely punctate, puberulous without, glabrate within, the apex obtuse; petals 3.5-5 mm long, 1.3-1.5 mm wide, obovate-lanceolate, epunctate, sparsely puberulous and glandulose without, sparsely glandulose within; stamens 10, 5 short, 1.5-2 mm long, 5 long, 2-3.2 mm long, with few glandular hairs towards the apex, the anthers globose, 3-4 mm in diameter. Follicle stipitate; stipe 2-5 mm long; fruit 2-2.5 cm long, 1.4-1.7 cm wide, glabrous or glabrate, outside, densely puberulous inside; calyx in fruit persistent.

TYPE: PERU. DEPT. SAN MARTÍN: Provincia San Martín, road from Puente Colombia to Shapaja, along Río Mayo, shrub 3 m tall on steep bank in full sun, fruits green, 30 Apr. 1976, *Plowman 6017* (F, holotype).

Additional Collections Examined: PERU. SAN MARTÍN: Juan Jui, alto río Huallaga, Oct. 1934, *Klug 3855* (BM, F, GH, K, MO, NY, US). Tarapoto, Apr. 1856, *Spruce s.n.* (K). Alto Río Huallaga, Dec. 1929, *Williams 5670* (F, US), *5733* (F, G). Río Mayo, Tarapoto, 14 Dec. 1929, *Williams 6209* (BM, F), *6214* (F). Rumizapa, near Tarapoto, Dec. 1929, *Williams 6808* (F, US).

This species is known from the Department of San Martín, Peru, where it occurs above 280 m elevation. It has often been confused with *Connarus punctatus* from which it differs by the epunctate petals, the shorter stipe, and also by the less numerous and somewhat smaller leaflets.